

# The Carbon Chronicle

OUR PRINTING  
EQUALS ANY  
CITY WORK

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES  
 WELL PATRONIZED

-DESIGN-EMBOSSSED

ANY GREETING-ANY-DESIGN-EMBOSSD



## Agreement Reached At Ottawa Conference May Have Beneficial Effect On Hog Industry In Canada

Since the Ottawa Economic Conference events appear to be steadily moving forward towards making of the agreements reached there. Principal among the agreements are those affecting livestock and animal products.

The principle adopted by the United Kingdom for the control of her markets for meats is "limitation of imports." This system of limitation of imports is being applied to all the important classes of meats—beef, lamb and mutton, bacon and hams, and various classes of by-products.

In Canada, more has been said about the agreement as it affects bacon. However, it would appear that the determination by Britain to limit the importations of all meats, is the really big fact to grasp. It is this fact that gives the agreement to the United Kingdom to Canada of 260,000,000 pounds of bacon a meaning and significance.

From the standpoint of the Canadian livestock industry it is important, then, that the agreements, as they apply to all classes of meats, should be known. It would appear that the United Kingdom, at the Conference, the principle of stating to each Dominion what she undertook to do with reference to the meat and meat products in which each Dominion was most interested. This, however, does not limit the effect on any particular meat to the extent to which the United Kingdom declared her policy. The agreements should be viewed as a whole in order to understand the policy adopted by the United Kingdom.

The agreements apply to certain classes of meats, but for some time Britain has had restrictions on imports of other classes of meats. These restrictions are mostly based on protection of the health of British livestock. In practice the restrictions concern imports of live cattle and other meat animals to those from Ireland and Canada. Imports of fresh meats from Europe are embargoed, which practically limits this import trade to the Irish Free State. These restrictions, then, already limit imports of fresh meats and live animals. Other meats enter Britain as chilled, frozen, or cured. The policy declared by the United Kingdom at Ottawa will limit the importations of these latter classes of meats.

The policy declared by the United Kingdom with regard to livestock and animal products may be summarized thus:

**Live Cattle**—removal of restrictions on imports of Canadian commercial cattle and, in part, on the stock that may be used for breeding. **Chilled and Frozen Beef**—regulation of imports from several countries on the basis of an agreement reached with Australia. **Frozen Mutton and Lamb**—regulation of imports from foreign countries and from Australia (on the basis of an agreement reached with Australia for a period) on the basis of agreement reached with Australia and New Zealand.

**Bacon and Hams**—declaration to undertake the regulation of importation of bacon and hams and, on the basis of an agreement reached with Canada, to guarantee free entry for up to 2,500,000 cwt. per annum of Canadian bacon and hams of good quality (280,000,000 lbs.). The adoption, by the United Kingdom, of what would appear to be a most momentous policy, was the result of a series of events and conditions. European importing countries and America had steadily been raising barriers of various kinds against the importation of animal products. Great Britain remained the only open market. Therefore, all those countries that had formerly been exporting a part or the bulk of their products to Britain, and all the exporting countries which had not formerly sent product there in quantity, were forced to concentrate more and more of their supplies on that market.

In addition, production particularly of bacon and mutton became increasingly scarce. The collapse of grain prices which gave European bacon producers very cheap feed for hogs in 1930 and 1931 induced large increases in production, not only in the countries that had formerly been supplying the bulk of British imports, but also in the countries that lately had been forced to send their bacon to Britain. Furthermore, the new countries to enter the British bacon market, such as Austria, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia and Holland, in order to develop the proper kind of hog and establish themselves on the British market adopted various schemes of bounties and subsidies.

Britain's declared policy gives an

aspect to the future which deserves the closest study and consideration. Present prices for bacon and hogs are so low as to be extremely discouraging. If the future is to be judged only by present price conditions, there is no prospect; the hog industry in all countries will die. But it is these conditions which led the United Kingdom to determine on the policy which was declared at Ottawa. Apart altogether from that declared policy, present price conditions, viewed in their proper light, are certain indications of better prices in the future.

Under extreme conditions, such as at present, the industries best suited to certain countries always survive. Canada is one of the countries that has the natural conditions for the survival of the hog industry. The policy declared by the Government of the United Kingdom is intended to favor the survival of the hog industry of Canada.



(By Ruth Rogers)

Establishment of a new national park in British Columbia is being considered by the Canadian and provincial governments, and F. M. Ward, chief engineer of the federal parks branch, has been on the spot recently laying the groundwork for such a project.

Garibaldi Mountain is favorably regarded as a site for the new park, although the parks branch is said to be eager to establish a new west park to complete its trans-Canada parks system. For the latter purpose a park site on the west coast of Vancouver Island is being considered. The only other national park on Vancouver Island is Strathcona, which, however, is mountainous and somewhat inaccessible.

Colonel W. W. Foster, member of the Mount Logan expedition, of several years ago and one of the best known mountaineers in Canada, has completed a report on the Garibaldi project and this has been sent to Ottawa.

**Tramped Historic Highway**—Forty-six students from Germany who recently hiked through the west highlands of Scotland, tramped along the highway between Glencoe and Kinlochleven, which was constructed during the World War by relatives who were then prisoners of war.

A new product similar to celluloid and made of wood pulp, has been developed in Norway.

Andros, one of the Bahamas Islands, has a lake which generates its own soap from its alkaline limestone bed.

It will bring it right up to the minute. Here are four daring ones to choose from—or you can make all four. The pattern includes these four smart designs.

View No. 1 is the small woman's collar which can be made of a very small piece of material. It is especially nice in fine white pique or rough crepe silk in white.

It will be rather difficult to make a decision in the three cape models. One is equally as smart as the other. View Nos. 3 and 4 will completely transform a last year's dress with a low neckline making it appear like a new Paris model.

View No. 2 is a very youthful and flattering model. While crepe satin, white rough crepe silk, color and fabric to tone with your dress are appropriate. Style No. 855 comes in one size for misses and ladies. Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coil carefully.

### How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg.

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Name .....

Town .....

### There is a Difference

There really is a difference between drinking and the evils of drinking, just as there is a difference between eating and the evils of eating. A lot of people have died from eating too much.



"Oh, no, don't trouble to send it—I have the car."—The Humorist, London.

### New National Park Planned United States Rigidly Enforcing Restrictions

Two Sites On Vancouver Island Are Being Considered

Establishment of a new national park in British Columbia is being considered by the Canadian and provincial governments, and F. M. Ward, chief engineer of the federal parks branch, has been on the spot recently laying the groundwork for such a project.

Garibaldi Mountain is favorably regarded as a site for the new park, although the parks branch is said to be eager to establish a new west park to complete its trans-Canada parks system. For the latter purpose a park site on the west coast of Vancouver Island is being considered. The only other national park on Vancouver Island is Strathcona, which, however, is mountainous and somewhat inaccessible.

Colonel W. W. Foster, member of the Mount Logan expedition, of several years ago and one of the best known mountaineers in Canada, has completed a report on the Garibaldi project and this has been sent to Ottawa.

By use of a machine just patented in Germany, lumber may be fed into it at one end to appear as finished boxes at the other at the rate of two a minute.

Employer—Can you show a recommendation? Applicant—Well, I was recommended to mercy by a jury once.

A magistrate says no man can drive a car properly while he's kissing a girl. The more serious thought is that few men can kiss a girl properly while they're driving a car.

Hard times have resulted in a trek "back to the land" in the United States, statistics issued by the Department of Agriculture reveal. Present farm population of the country is estimated at 22,900,000, an increase of about 2,000,000 in three years.

Hard times in the United States reached a peak in 1930, the department says, when it was 32,077,000. Thereafter it steadily declined for twenty years as country families moved into the towns to share the profits of the long industrial boom. United States citizens living on the land numbered 31,570,000 in 1920 and 30,609,000 at the start of 1930.

The three-year depression has driven nearly two million people back to rural life, so that farm population now approaches its 1910 high point.

Only One Answer—He—You're so good at commands—try this. She—Sure, go ahead. He—Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my letters, and I am still the same. What am I? She—That's easy you're a mail carrier.

To ward off a hail storm, peasants of southern Europe used to ring bells or blow horns.

Germany's Newest Ideas In Germany, where new forms of transportation are constantly appearing, a foot-propelled bus is being used for leisurely hikes along the highways and byways. Its four industrial pediclers can keep the car doing 20 and a half miles an hour. The first car of this kind was built by four unskilled mechanics at a cost of similar type are gaining vogue.

Germany's Newest Ideas In Germany, where new forms of transportation are constantly appearing, a foot-propelled bus is being used for leisurely hikes along the highways and byways. Its four industrial pediclers can keep the car doing 20 and a half miles an hour. The first car of this kind was built by four unskilled mechanics at a cost of similar type are gaining vogue.

Germany's Newest Ideas In Germany, where new forms of transportation are constantly appearing, a foot-propelled bus is being used for leisurely hikes along the highways and byways. Its four industrial pediclers can keep the car doing 20 and a half miles an hour. The first car of this kind was built by four unskilled mechanics at a cost of similar type are gaining vogue.

Germany's Newest Ideas In Germany, where new forms of transportation are constantly appearing, a foot-propelled bus is being used for leisurely hikes along the highways and byways. Its four industrial pediclers can keep the car doing 20 and a half miles an hour. The first car of this kind was built by four unskilled mechanics at a cost of similar type are gaining vogue.

Germany's Newest Ideas In Germany, where new forms of transportation are constantly appearing, a foot-propelled bus is being used for leisurely hikes along the highways and byways. Its four industrial pediclers can keep the car doing 20 and a half miles an hour. The first car of this kind was built by four unskilled mechanics at a cost of similar type are gaining vogue.

Germany's Newest Ideas In Germany, where new forms of transportation are constantly appearing, a foot-propelled bus is being used for leisurely hikes along the highways and byways. Its four industrial pediclers can keep the car doing 20 and a half miles an hour. The first car of this kind was built by four unskilled mechanics at a cost of similar type are gaining vogue.

Germany's Newest Ideas In Germany, where new forms of transportation are constantly appearing, a foot-propelled bus is being used for leisurely hikes along the highways and byways. Its four industrial pediclers can keep the car doing 20 and a half miles an hour. The first car of this kind was built by four unskilled mechanics at a cost of similar type are gaining vogue.

Germany's Newest Ideas In Germany, where new forms of transportation are constantly appearing, a foot-propelled bus is being used for leisurely hikes along the highways and byways. Its four industrial pediclers can keep the car doing 20 and a half miles an hour. The first car of this kind was built by four unskilled mechanics at a cost of similar type are gaining vogue.

Germany's Newest Ideas In Germany, where new forms of transportation are constantly appearing, a foot-propelled bus is being used for leisurely hikes along the highways and byways. Its four industrial pediclers can keep the car doing 20 and a half miles an hour. The first car of this kind was built by four unskilled mechanics at a cost of similar type are gaining vogue.

Germany's Newest Ideas In Germany, where new forms of transportation are constantly appearing, a foot-propelled bus is being used for leisurely hikes along the highways and byways. Its four industrial pediclers can keep the car doing 20 and a half miles an hour. The first car of this kind was built by four unskilled mechanics at a cost of similar type are gaining vogue.

Germany's Newest Ideas In Germany, where new forms of transportation are constantly appearing, a foot-propelled bus is being used for leisurely hikes along the highways and byways. Its four industrial pediclers can keep the car doing 20 and a half miles an hour. The first car of this kind was built by four unskilled mechanics at a cost of similar type are gaining vogue.

Germany's Newest Ideas In Germany, where new forms of transportation are constantly appearing, a foot-propelled bus is being used for leisurely hikes along the highways and byways. Its four industrial pediclers can keep the car doing 20 and a half miles an hour. The first car of this kind was built by four unskilled mechanics at a cost of similar type are gaining vogue.

Germany's Newest Ideas In Germany, where new forms of transportation are constantly appearing, a foot-propelled bus is being used for leisurely hikes along the highways and byways. Its four industrial pediclers can keep the car doing 20 and a half miles an hour. The first car of this kind was built by four unskilled mechanics at a cost of similar type are gaining vogue.

Germany's Newest Ideas In Germany, where new forms of transportation are constantly appearing, a foot-propelled bus is being used for leisurely hikes along the highways and byways. Its four industrial pediclers can keep the car doing 20 and a half miles an hour. The first car of this kind was built by four unskilled mechanics at a cost of similar type are gaining vogue.

Germany's Newest Ideas In Germany, where new forms of transportation are constantly appearing, a foot-propelled bus is being used for leisurely hikes along the highways and byways. Its four industrial pediclers can keep the car doing 20 and a half miles an hour. The first car of this kind was built by four unskilled mechanics at a cost of similar type are gaining vogue.

## Distinctive Canadian Formula Is Now Used For Extraction Of Radium From Western Ores

### How Cancer Begins

Everyone Should Know The Symptoms and Receive Early Treatment

Cancer never begins as cancer, Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood, cancer research worker of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, told the Ottawa Medical-Chirurgical Society.

"It begins as a single spot," he said, "and the normal cells of that spot are changed to abnormal cells, which are not cancer cells."

Chronic irritation, injury or pre-existing tumors such as warts or moles and unhealed wounds anywhere are the sites in which cancer develops, the doctor continued.

He stressed it was important that everyone should know the symptoms, signs of little things that are not cancer but which may become cancer and the earliest stages of cancer are identical.

"On this fundamental advice rests the action of having an immediate examination after the first warning," he declared.

Dr. Bloodgood told his audience women suffering from early detected cancer of the breast run no more than a 25 per cent risk that attempts to cure them will fail, while those who defer examination to ignore the reduced chances of cure to 10 per cent or less.

A semi-annual examination of breasts, he said, would permit detection of spots in the cervix which are not cancer but which may become cancer or are the earliest stages of cancer. Radium treatment could then be used to cure a large percentage of the cases.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent chance of cure.

A distinctive Canadian formula for the extraction of radium from the pitchblende ore found at Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories, has been developed by scientists of the Canadian Government Department of Mines, according to a statement just issued by Hon. Wesley A. Gordon, Minister of Mines. The new formula is the result of more than a year's intensive research work by chemists of the Department of Mines.

The Canadian process, according to Mr. Gordon, will permit as great, if not greater, percentage of recovery, involving a shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods. Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ore, and partly because of the shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods, Canada will, it is expected, now be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to enter world markets.

Partly on account of the high







## Agreement Reached At Ottawa Conference May Have Beneficial Effect On Hog Industry In Canada

Since the Ottawa Economic Conference events appear to be steadily moving forward towards making effective the agreements reached there. Principal among the agreements are those affecting livestock and animal products.

The principle adopted by the United Kingdom for the control of her markets for meats is "limitation of imports." This system of limitation of imports is being applied to all the important classes of meats—beef, lamb and mutton, bacon and hams, and certain classes of by-products.

In Canada, more has been said about the agreement as it affects bacon. However, it would appear that the determination by Britain to limit the importations of all meats, is the really big fact to grasp. It is this fact that gives the assignment to the United Kingdom of 280,000,000 pounds of bacon a meaning and significance.

From the standpoint of the Canadian livestock industry it is important, then, that the agreements, as they apply to all classes of meats, should be known. These restrictions, that the United Kingdom adopted, at the Conference, the principle of restricting to each Dominion what she undertakes to do with reference to the meat and meat products in which each Dominion was mostly interested. This, however, does not limit the effect on any particular meat to the Dominion to which the United Kingdom declared her policy. The agreements should be viewed as a whole in order to understand the policy adopted by the United Kingdom.

The agreements apply to certain classes of meats, but not to all. In Britain has had restriction of imports of other classes of meats. These restrictions are mostly based on protection of the health of the British people. In practice the restrictions confine imports of live cattle and other meat animals to those from Ireland and Canada. Imports of fresh meats from Europe are embargoed, which practically limits this import trade to the British Free State. These restrictions, then, already limit imports of fresh meats and live animals. Other meats enter Britain as chilled, frozen, or cured. The policy declared by the United Kingdom at Ottawa will limit the importations of these latter classes of meats.

The policy declared by the United Kingdom with regard to livestock and animal products may be summarized thus: Live Cattle—removal of restrictions on imports of Canadian commercial cattle and, in part, on the stock that may be used for breeding. Chilled and Frozen Beef—regulation of imports from foreign countries on the basis of an agreement reached with Australia. Frozen Mutton and Lamb—regulation of imports from foreign countries (and from Australia and New Zealand for a period) on the basis of an agreement reached with Australia. Bacon and Hams—regulation of importation of bacon and hams and, on the basis of an agreement reached with Canada, to guarantee free entry for up to 2,500,000 cwt. per annum of Canadian bacon and hams of good quality (280,000,000 lbs.).

The adoption, by the United Kingdom, of what would appear to be a most momentous policy, was the result of a series of events and conditions. European importing countries and America had steadily been raising barriers of various kinds against the importation of animal products. Great Britain remained the only open market. Therefore, all those countries that had formerly been exporting a part, or the bulk of their products to Britain, and all the exporting countries which had not formerly sent product there in quantity were forced to concentrate more and more of their surplus on that market.

In addition, production particularly of bacon and mutton heavily increased. The collapse of grain prices which gave European bacon producers very cheap feed for hogs in 1918 and 1919 induced large increases in production, not only in the countries that had formerly been supplying the bulk of British imports, but also in the countries that lately had been forced to send their bacon to Britain. Furthermore, the new countries to enter the British bacon market, such as Poland, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia and Holland, in order to develop the proper kind of hog and establish themselves on the British market adopted various schemes of bounties and subsidies.

Britain's declared policy gives an

aspect to the future which deserves the closest study and consideration. Present prices for bacon and hogs are so low as to be extremely discouraging. If the future is to be judged only by present price conditions, there is prospect; the hog industry in all countries will die. But it is these conditions which the United Kingdom to determine on the policy which was declared at Ottawa. Apart altogether from that declared policy, present price conditions, viewed in their proper light, are certain indications of better price in the future.

Under extreme conditions, such as at present, the industries best suited to certain countries always survive. Canada is one of the countries that has the natural conditions for the survival of the hog industry. The policy declared by the Government of the United Kingdom is intended to favor the survival of the hog industry of Canada.



(By Ruth Rogers)



**PARIS IN COLLAR CONSCIOUS YOU MUST HAVE ONE FOR YOUR LAST YEAR'S DRESS**

Here you have four darling ones to choose from—or you can make all four. The pattern includes these four smart designs.

View No. 1 is the small nun's collar which can be made of a very small piece of material. It is especially nice in the wide pale pink or rough crepe silk in white.

It will be rather difficult to make a decision in the three cape models. One is equally as smart as the other. View No. 2 and 4 will completely transform a last year's dress with a low neckline, making it appear like a new Paris model.

View No. 3 is a very youthful and flattering model.

White crepe satin, white rough crepe, silk or colors and fabric to tone with your dress are appropriate. Size No. 36-38 comes in for misses and ladies.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap cloth carefully.

### How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Name .....

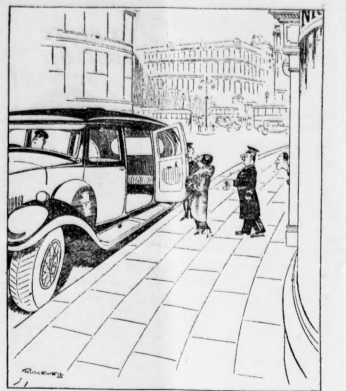
Address .....

City .....

State .....

### There Is a Difference

There really is a difference between drinking and the evils of drinking, just as there is a difference between eating and the evils of eating. A lot of people have died from eating too much.



"Oh, no, don't trouble to send it—I have the car."—The Humorist.

### New National Park Planned

Two Sites On Vancouver Island Are Being Considered

Establishment of a new national park in British Columbia is being considered by the Canadian and provincial governments, and F. M. Ward, chief engineer of the federal parks branch, has been on the coast recently laying the groundwork for such a project.

Garibaldi Mountain is favorably regarded as a site for the new park, although the parks branch is said to be eager to establish a sea level park to complete its trans-Canada parks system. For the latter purpose a park was on the coast of Vancouver Island is being considered. The only other national park on Vancouver Island is Strathcona, which, however, is mountainous and somewhat inaccessible.

Colonel W. W. Foster, member of the Mount Logan expedition, of several years ago and one of the best known mountaineers in Canada, has completed a report on the Garibaldi project and this has been sent to Ottawa.

### Tramped Historic Highway

Thirty-six students from Germany who recently hiked through the west highlands of Scotland, tramped along the highway between Glencoe and Kinlochleven, which was constructed during the World War by relatives who were then prisoners of war.

A new product similar to celluloid and made of wood pulp, has been developed in Norway.

Andros, one of the Bahamas Islands, has a lake which generates its own soap from its alkaline limestone bed.

## + Do You Know? +



WHAT the most easily and most quickly tamed of the wild animals is, is the bear? After only a few days in captivity a bear will become quite tame, if kindly treated, and not only submit to, but welcome petting. The photograph shows an Indian girl holding a bear that had been in captivity only eight days when the photograph was made.

## Distinctive Canadian Formula Is Now Used For Extraction Of Radium From Western Ores

### How Cancer Begins

Everyone Should Know the Symptoms and Receive Early Treatment

Cancer never begins as cancer, Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood, cancer research worker of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, told the Ottawa Medical Chiropractic Society.

"It begins as a single spot," he said, "and the normal cells of that spot are changed to abnormal cells, which are not cancer cells."

Chronic irritation, injury or persistent lumps such as warts or moles and unhealed wounds anywhere are the site in which cancer develops, the doctor continued.

He stressed it was important that everyone should know the symptoms, signs of little things that are not cancer but which may become cancer and the earliest stages of cancer are identical.

"On this fundamental advice rests the action of having an immediate examination after the first warning," he declared.

Dr. Bloodgood told his audience women suffering from early detected cancer of the breast run no more than a 25 per cent. risk that attempts to cure them will fail, while those who defer examination through ignorance reduce their chances of cure to 10 per cent. or less.

A semi-annual examination of the breasts, he said, would permit detection of signs in the cervix which are not cancer but which may become cancer. Radium treatment could then be used to cure a large percentage of the cases.

Under present conditions, he declared, most mothers seeking examination for cancer of the cervix had the disease in such an advanced stage that there was no more than a 10 per cent. chance of cure.

### A Prosperous Town

Full-Time Job For Every Man In Corbin, B.C.

Which is the most prosperous town in Canada?

According to Thomas Uphill, Labor member for Fernie, B.C., the nomination should go to Corbin, B.C. Every man in the town has a full-time job. Corbin is a coal mine town, and although the mine employs only 300, there are more than 100 automobiles there.

The town incidentally is the only place in British Columbia where not a dollar of unemployment relief money has as yet been spent.

But just a few miles away, at Fernie, B.C., is one of the poorest towns, from the economic standpoint, according to Uphill. The city is unable to meet its third share of unemployment relief; already it is far in arrears.

Mr. Uphill created a sensation at the last session of the legislature by proposing that the government should raise money by selling titles. Wealthy men would be eager to pay a stated sum for a provincial knighthood, he said.

### U.S. Farm Population

Many Return To The Land As A Result Of Hard Times

Hard times have resulted in a trek "back to the land" in the United States, statistics issued by the Department of Agriculture reveal. Present farm population of the country is estimated at 22,000,000, an increase of about 2,000,000 in three years.

Farm population in the United States reached a peak in 1910, the department says, when it was 23,077,000. Thereafter it steadily declined for twenty years as country families moved into the towns to share the profits of the local industrial boom. United States citizens living on the land numbered 31,570,000 in 1930 and 30,089,000 at the start of 1932. The three-year depression has driven nearly two million people back to rural life, so that farm population now approaches its 1910 high point.

### Only One Answer

He—You're no good at conundrums—try this.

She—Sure, go ahead.

He—Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my letters, and I am still the same. What am I?

She—"That's easy you're a nail carrier."

To ward off a hail storm, peasants of southern Europe used to ring bells or blow horns.

A distinctive Canadian formula for the extraction of radium from the pitchblende ore found at Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories, has been developed by scientists at the Canadian Government Department of Mines, according to a statement just issued by Hon. Wesley A. Gordon, Minister of Mines. The new formula is the result of more than a year's intensive research work by chemists of the Department of Mines.

The Canadian process, according to Mr. Gordon, will permit as great, if not greater, percentage of recovery, involving a shorter time and less complicated operations than any of the known methods. Canada will, it is expected, be able to supply not only her own radium needs for therapeutic, scientific and commercial purposes, but will be able to export world supplies of the element.

Partly on account of the high-grade character of the Canadian ores and partly because of the shorter time and simplified method of the new process, it is believed that the costs of radium will be considerably less than under other methods. Hydrochloric acid is used as a solvent in the new method instead of the usual sulphuric acid and a large number of stages formerly considered necessary have been eliminated. Instead of about forty operations, supposed to be used in other countries, radium salts have been produced in the laboratory of the Canadian Government Department of Mines with less than half the number of steps.

The chief cost in radium refinement lies in cost of chemicals, about three tons being required for the treatment of every ton of ore. The process has been adapted to treat with almost equal success both siliceous and the siliceous carbonate ore with which pitchblende is found associated in the Great Bear Lake field.

About 4,000 grams of radium-bearing concentrates have been extracted in the experimental work. The work was done at one gram of radium from ten tons of pitchblende from the Great Bear Lake ore. Radium recovery is to be established at Fort Hope, Ontario, where the ore will be taken and the extraction of radium and by-products, such as uranium, lead and silver.

### Forester Explains

Coloring Of Leaves

Contrary To Popular Belief Frost Is Not Cause

Jack Frost's only paint is white, John Keller of the Pennsylvania State Department of Forests said in explaining that time, not frost, gives forests their autumnal coloring.

The ripening of leaves is the cause of the change in color of the forest foliage and not the action of the frost. Keller is disputing a popular belief.

"Frost may hasten the process of turning leaves brown. A heavy freezing in late September or early October robs rather than adds the leaves of their chances for brilliant coloring."

A long dry autumn with not too heavy frosts brings the finest succession of colors, while chemical changes in the mineral substances within the minute leaf cells produce the wonderful shades of red and yellow, according to Keller.

Leaves fall from trees because they are "worn out" and have been drained of all the pulp that was stored in the living, the forester expert said.

### The Sounding Creek Map Sheet

Sounding Creek is an intermittent stream rising about twenty miles north of Youngstown, Alberta, which after flowing in a southerly and easterly direction turns north again and empties into the Sound of the North. The map sheet of Sounding Lake is 250000 scale, which flows northeasterly to Manitoba Lake, having no outlet, is strongly altered. Sounding Creek section sheet, just published by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, shows a considerable length of the creek from which it is named.

### Germany's Newest Island

In Germany, where new forms of transportation are constantly appearing, a foot-propelled bus is being used for leisurely hikes along the highways and byways. Its four ingenious pedals can keep the car doing six and a half miles an hour. The first car of this kind was built by four unemployed mechanics, and other similar type are gaining vogue.



## THE ATTITUDE OF BRITAIN ON DISARMAMENT

London, Eng.—We are endeavoring to transmit to practical form the overwhelming desire and passionate hope of the British people to make disarmament an accomplished fact.

To a world perplexed with the assertions of various powers concerning the vital question of disarmament, whose efforts towards that end have thus far met with small success, Sir John Simon made the foregoing statement in a speech in a crowded House of Commons.

It was significant that the British government chose, through its foreign secretary, to announce its attitude to the disarmament problem on the eve of Armistice Day, a commemoration of Germany's claims on the principle of equality, was favored by Sir John, who pleaded that the "European states should join in a solemn affirmation that they will not in any circumstances attempt to resolve any present or future differences by resort to force."

Recognition of the right to prize in arms would entail on Germany, along with others, the acceptance of this corresponding obligation of an assurance of peace. Sir John recognized the fact that the arms limitations imposed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles were to be preliminary to a general limitation of arms. It was not the desire of the British government to inflict permanent inferiority upon Germany but the hesitancy to change the Versailles Treaty restrictions was from anxiety as to the development that might arise from the resulting situation, with the possible disturbing of the tranquillity of the world.

These further principles were laid down on behalf of the government of Great Britain: 1. That the limitation of Germany's armaments by special provisions in the Treaty of Versailles should be superseded; Any limitation of Germany's armaments by special provisions in a document that would at the same time limit the armaments of other nations.

2. The duration of any disarmament convention should be the same for Germany as for other countries.

3. The British government was willing in co-operation with other members of the disarmament conference to see the principle of equality in the prohibited class of armaments (chemical warfare, etc.) was embodied in the new document.

### Railway Co-Operation

C.N.R. President Believes Two Systems Should Be Under Separate Management

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's two major railway systems should co-operate to avoid wasteful expenditures but remain under separate management, S. J. Hangerford, president of the Canadian National Railway, said in a committee reviewing railway legislation, proposed recently.

The National president said the following telegram to Senator George P. Graham, chairman of the committee: "Canadian National has no particular further representations to make as situation stands at present but desires to reiterate our conviction that the two systems should be under separate management but in active co-operation with a view to avoidance of any wasteful expenditures and unneeded competition."

E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will appear before the committee next week to make representations. Ottawa indicated the Canadian National was not seeking to make representations.

### Banana Crop Damaged

Millions of Bananas Lost

Kingston, Jamaica.—Fully 50 per cent. of the banana cultivation on this island were wiped out by a terrific storm which struck West Jamaica.

The centre of the storm hit Point Negril, the western extremity of the island, and the wind registered 75 miles an hour. The damage was estimated at \$3,000,000. There was no loss of life.

Pire takes 30 lives in the United States every day.

London's 142 hospitals had a total income of \$18,000,000 last year.

W. N. U. 1968

### Banker Fails Bandit

Vancouver Hold-Up Is Frustrated By Action Of Bank Manager

Vancouver, B.C.—Less than two hours after a lone gunman attempted to hold up the Sixth Avenue and Oak Street branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, police arrested a suspect who is being held for questioning.

The man was arrested at his home by officers, who stated that on searching his room they found a revolver from which a bullet had been fired recently.

Quick thinking and prompt action by E. Devereaux, manager of the branch, foiled the holdup attempt and demonstrated again that the manager was no may mark for "stick ups."

Shortly before a man entered the bank carrying a satchel. Going to Devereaux's desk he pointed a gun at the manager. Devereaux immediately dropped behind the counter and reached for his own gun. The bandit fired one shot and fled in a car, which was recovered by police 20 minutes later and discovered to have been stolen from 214 West 1st.

On July 28 last two men entered the bank and attempted to hold up Devereaux. The manager rubbed into his office and fired several shots through the window to attract attention, frightening the bandits, who fled in a waiting car.

### New Rules Issued

Conditions Under Which Civil Servants May Hold Municipal Offices

Ottawa, Ont.—The government has issued a list of conditions under which civil servants may hold municipal offices. The order applies throughout Canada.

In all cases permission must be secured from Ottawa before a civil servant can hold office in a municipal election. If the post he occupies carries a salary or remuneration of \$500 or less he may hold it without severing his connection with the government.

If the salary is above that figure, he must secure leave of absence without pay, or resign his full time to the municipal office.

2. The duration of any disarmament convention should be the same for Germany as for other countries.

3. The British government was willing in co-operation with other members of the disarmament conference to see the principle of equality in the prohibited class of armaments (chemical warfare, etc.) was embodied in the new document.

### Caught In Flood Of Oil

Two Men Drowned In Peculiar Accident At Montreal

Montreal, Que.—Caught in a flood of fuel oil, Placide Bourgeois, 45, and another man were drowned at the plant of the Imperial Oil Company when a huge tank containing 30,000 barrels of fuel oil burst.

The men were digging near, standing in an excavation several feet deep. The gush of oil from the broken tank overwhelmed them and both drowned before help arrived. Details of the accident are being investigated as to how the tank broke were not immediately available, but it was stated there was no explosion of any kind. One body was recovered.

### Build More Elevators

Vancouver Only Port in the World To Have No Elevators

Vancouver, B.C.—By December 15, Vancouver's grain elevator capacity will be approximately 1,600,000 bushels greater than at present, this being the only port in the world where additional elevator construction is being installed.

Three additions to grain elevators are nearing completion, two of which are expected to be finished by December 1. Thus, Vancouver's present capacity of 16,200,000 bushels will be increased to 17,800,000 bushels.

### No Request For Relief

Ottawa, Ont.—The Saskatchewan Government has made no application to the Department of Labor for relief of farmers in the drought-stricken area of the province. Hon. W. A. Gordon said in the House of Commons.

He was replying to a question asked by Thomas Donnelly, Liberal, Willow Bunch.

### To Market Canadian Products

Toronto, Ont.—The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada announced it would co-operate with the commerce department of Queen's University, Kingston, in planning for an exhaustive study to formulate definite information regarding domestic distribution of Canadian products.

### Geese Tangle Wire Lines

Winnipeg, Man.—Four Manitoba towns—Holland, Glenboro, Baldur, and Cypress River—were without electric power for several hours following an aerial attack by a flock of geese on transmission lines. The birds caused a short-circuit, but only three of them were killed.

### Labour Statistics

471,668 Canadians Were Unemployed On June 1st.

Ottawa, Ont.—On June 1, 1931, the date of the Dominion-wide census, Canada's unemployed total stood at 471,668, according to a return tabled by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in the House of Commons. The wage-earners numbered 2,665,679, of whom \$1.39 per cent. were at work.

The number of "unemployed in the ordinary meaning of the term" was 392,800, or 15.32 of all wage-earners, since these persons recorded themselves to have "no job." Others were laid off temporarily, some were out of work through sickness, accidents and lock-outs.

Of the wage-earners, 2,017,696 were males, and 547,973 females. Of the former, 422,994 were not at work, and of the latter, 48,674.

## MAJORITY FOR ROOSEVELT MAY PROVE RECORD

Washington—Backgrounding the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as United States president by what promises to be the greatest electoral majority in the history of the country, Democratic supremacy in the next House of Representatives placed the three-to-one mark as completion of vote-counting neared.

Meaning the party figures in the senate approved the border of a two-to-one margin.

Some 70 house seats remained to be heard from, however. It looked as though Democratic majorities were increased rather than decreased, but there was nothing finally conclusive as to the final line.

From Connecticut to the state of Washington, the mighty roar of Democratic ballots that bore the New Deal slogan, "The New Deal," of Herbert Hoover, took heavy and hourly growing toll of "G.O.P." legislators, some of them veterans of many years at the capital.

Outstanding among the latest Republican old guard victims were the veteran Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington, and Senator Tasker L. Oddie of Nevada. The victorious Democratic adversaries were Homer T. Bone and Patrick A. McCarthy.

Other familiar figures who fell before the Democratic hurricane were Ronald S. Root of Utah, dean of the senate, where he has served for 30 years; George H. Moses for New Hampshire, president pro tem; James E. Watson of Indiana, Republican leader, and Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, administration stalwart.

The lineup for the short session of congress, which expires on March 4, was in doubt, with the Democrats holding 48 seats in the House and 16, and leading in one.

### BRITISH MARQUESS MAY CONQUER EVEREST BY AIR

London, Eng.—The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, who has been chosen to lead a party of mountaineers to the summit of Mount Everest, said in a statement that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

### HUNGER LEADER



Wal Hannington, the militant organizer of the London "hunger march" which recently resulted in serious rioting in the British Capital. Hannington has been arrested, charged with "inciting to mutiny" and he will probably receive a stiff sentence.

### Still For Prohibition

Andrew Volstead Has Not Changed His Viewpoint

St. Paul, Minn.—Andrew J. Volstead said he was still convinced prohibition is the thing for the United States.

Asked to comment on gains made by the wets in the election, he replied: "I have seen too many elections to have national sentiment mean anything to me. I am still for prohibition. It is the only way to keep the country from going to the dogs."

Volstead, co-author of the dry act pertaining his name, is legal adviser to the district prohibition administration here.

### Free State Will Not Pay Land Annuities

Government Not Giving In To Britain Says De Valera

Dublin, Irish Free State.—Eamon de Valera, president of the council of the Irish Free State, told members of the Fianna Fail party, of which he is a member, that "so long as this government is concerned the land annuities will never be paid."

"The new duties against Irish produce we had expected. We knew that the United Kingdom would attempt to bully and coerce us and if we give in she will always do so," he said.

### Balloon Is Released

Calgary, Alberta.—A Fifth to be released since September, a large meteorological balloon was morning skywards from the municipal airport here to record pressure and temperature in the stratosphere, eight to 10 miles above the ground. The balloon was released by C. H. Bromley, representative of the Dominion Meteorological Bureau here.

London, Eng.—Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council and leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons, told guests at the Lord Mayor's banquet, Great Britain could make no further step toward disarmament without similar moves on the part of other nations.

Mr. Baldwin, speaking in place of Mr. Minister Ramsey MacDonald, who was absent on doctor's orders, declared: "The time has come to an end when Britain can proceed with unilateral disarmament."

He added, however, that the United Kingdom was ready at any time to join other nations in plans which might reduce armaments and bring assurance of world peace.

The Conservative leader pleaded for settlement of the war debt problem. "It is essential to the world that ratification of the Lausanne settlements of reparations should now become a reality and the work begun there should be completed," he said.

He added he wished the success of the Lausanne conference. The Lausanne treaty had been reflected in the world disarmament conference, but reminded his hearers that in accordance with the terms of the "gentlemen's agreement," fulfillment of the accords reached at Lausanne depends on the least cost settlement between creditor and debtor nations.

He reiterated that Great Britain was resolved to stand by her obligations undertaken under the covenant of the League of Nations, and would continue to co-operate with the League in every respect.

From disarmament and war debts, Mr. Baldwin turned to affairs within the empire and to prospects of increased prosperity in empire countries as a result of the Ottawa economic conference.

Of that conference he said: "Patience, forbearance, sympathy and a sense of one another's requirement, we believe, laid the foundations for the increased trade between us by lowering economic barriers."

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

### Wife Of Stalin Is Dead

Most Powerful Figure In Soviet Russia Is Bereaved

Moscow, Russia.—Nadya Alliluyeva, wife of Joseph Stalin, most powerful figure in all Soviet Russia, but herself a retiring woman who lived plainly, is dead.

The Tass agency, official Soviet news organization, announced her death but gave no details.

She was 30 years old. Only a few months ago she had completed a three-year course at the All-Union Industrial Academy which qualified her as an expert in the production of artificial silk and made her eligible to a high administrative-technical post in an important section of the Soviet textile industry.

In addition to Stalin, her two children—a boy of 12 and a girl of seven—survive her. There also is a stepchild, Stalin's son by a previous marriage, who is 23.

### Soldiers On Guard

Minia Men Stationed At Federal Centinaries In West

Winnipeg, Man.—Steel-helmeted militia men, with full field equipment and machine guns, are stationed at federal centinaries in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Twenty-five men were in each detachment to leave Winnipeg fully equipped and supplied with a plentiful quantity of ammunition. The troops dispatched to Prince Albert carried a truck load of ammunition, while both detachments had machine guns.

There are nearly 600 convicts at the Albert, while those housed at Stony Mountain total several hundred, probably near the thousand mark.

### Table Supplementary Estimates In House

Total Of \$1,534,957 Added For Present Fiscal Year

Ottawa, Ont.—Further supplementary estimates for the present fiscal year, totalling \$1,534,957, were tabled in the House of Commons by Hon. E. M. Rhodes, Minister of Finance.

The largest single item in the list is an appropriation of \$975,000, a further amount required for unemployment relief under the administration of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

## BRITAIN READY TO AID CAUSE OF WORLD PEACE

London, Eng.—Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council and leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons, told guests at the Lord Mayor's banquet, Great Britain could make no further step toward disarmament without similar moves on the part of other nations.

Mr. Baldwin, speaking in place of Mr. Minister Ramsey MacDonald, who was absent on doctor's orders, declared: "The time has come to an end when Britain can proceed with unilateral disarmament."

He added, however, that the United Kingdom was ready at any time to join other nations in plans which might reduce armaments and bring assurance of world peace.

The Conservative leader pleaded for settlement of the war debt problem. "It is essential to the world that ratification of the Lausanne settlements of reparations should now become a reality and the work begun there should be completed," he said.

He added he wished the success of the Lausanne conference. The Lausanne treaty had been reflected in the world disarmament conference, but reminded his hearers that in accordance with the terms of the "gentlemen's agreement," fulfillment of the accords reached at Lausanne depends on the least cost settlement between creditor and debtor nations.

He reiterated that Great Britain was resolved to stand by her obligations undertaken under the covenant of the League of Nations, and would continue to co-operate with the League in every respect.

From disarmament and war debts, Mr. Baldwin turned to affairs within the empire and to prospects of increased prosperity in empire countries as a result of the Ottawa economic conference.

Of that conference he said: "Patience, forbearance, sympathy and a sense of one another's requirement, we believe, laid the foundations for the increased trade between us by lowering economic barriers."

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

## WHEAT CROP ESTIMATE AT A LOWER FIGURE

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's total wheat crop is now estimated at 35,800,000 bushels less than it was in September, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In a report released Thursday afternoon, the total wheat crop for the entire Dominion was placed at 431,200,000 bushels compared with September estimate of 467,000,000. Most of the decrease is in the prairie provinces where Thursday's estimate was 411,000,000, and in the September estimate 446,000,000.

Not only are the estimates for wheat down but for other grains as well. In the prairie provinces the estimate for oats is now placed at 247,300,000 bushels. In September it was estimated at 274,700,000 bushels.

"The obvious explanation for the reduction," the report states, "lies in the inability of estimating the effects of drought and other weather influences on yield until actual threshing operations were in progress."

The bureau's findings up to date may indicate that the correspondents on whose returns the estimates are based, have been unduly pessimistic, or, conversely, optimistic.

The crop report Thursday was eagerly awaited by western members of the House of Commons. "It may help the price of wheat some," one of them suggested.

### For Sound Money

Bennett Scores Proponents Of New Monetary System

Toronto, Ont.—The credit of Canada has been preserved to an extent that it stands pre-eminent among the nations of the world, said the Minister R. B. Bennett came this declaration as he addressed delegates of the Ontario Conservative Association annual banquet.

To the proponents of a new monetary system for the use of printing presses, he said, "I am sure that the Premier Bennett issued a rebuke. If we do it we destroy this country, and its credit, and once you do that the appetite for more becomes insatiable. It became so insatiable in Germany that it took about 1,000,000 Marks to post a letter."

### Doubts Conference Benefits

Hon. W. R. Motherwell Says Agreement Injures Trade

Ottawa, Ont.—"If the 1930 Imperial Conference was humping the last Imperial Conference was a double-edged sword, two-distilled quintessence of humbug," said Hon. W. R. Motherwell (Lib., Nfld.), in the House of Commons. He continued debate on second reading of the bill to ratify the Ottawa-United Kingdom trade agreement.

He was opposed to the agreement, the former minister of agriculture, for several reasons. He objected to the government's methods of giving preferences by raising tariffs against the rest of the world. Its effect would be to injure Canada's trade.

The agreement had been arrived at under the "threat" of an imposition of tariffs by the United Kingdom on November 16, said Mr. Motherwell.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.

He said that he would attempt to reach the peak by air, and that he would attempt to reach the peak by air.



## For World Peace

A Powerful Atlantic All That Is Needed Says Premier Of France  
Let Britain and America "give us a powerful Atlantic" and we, single-handed, will guarantee the peace of the world," Premier Herriot told the Anglo-American Press Association in Paris, in a speech in which he compared international peace with marriage.

"Peace is like marriage between two countries," Herriot said. "It gives formal promises to respect mutual rights."

"I have been foreign minister several times, but have been a minister for many years," Herriot said. He has been mayor of Lyons for 37 years. "As a mayor, one asks two people whether they wish to live in peace and harmony together."

Herriot said he had been a lifelong pacifist, but a practical one. "I don't intend building a castle of illusions in the skies," he said. "I want a practical, mutual peace machine built on the solid ground of Europe."

"As a Frenchman, I have a proposition to make to you British and Americans. Give us a powerful Atlantic, and we, single-handed, will guarantee the peace of the world."

## Evidence Of Herring Found Near Churchill

Species Agree To Be Same As Caught On Norway Coast

Discovery of evidence that salt water herring is to be found in Hudson Bay was told by John Ingerington, Norwegian fisherman, who arrived in The Pas after spending the summer at Churchill, from whence he cruised again the west coast of the bay while on fishing and freighting trips.

Discovery of the herring was made by Ingerington at Seny Island, 100 miles north of Churchill, where he had found some of the fish washed up on shore. They were approximately eight inches in length and appeared to be of the same species as are caught by fishermen on the coast of Norway.

He took a few samples picked up on the shore to Churchill. He was not equipped with the proper nets to catch any of the herring. Ingerington said he had also found this summer a new kind of bait useful for bay fishing. It is a small fish apparently plentiful in the bay waters. He thinks perhaps it is a species of capelin. It is the third kind of bait he has found in Hudson Bay. He has discovered two kinds which are not last summer.

## Gas Lighting Still Used

London Has Fifty Thousand Street Lamps Lighted Every Night

You would think, perhaps that gas illumination belongs to a disappearing epoch—didn't Robert Louis Stevenson write a poem about the "gas lamp-lighter"? Yet the Gas Light and Coke Company, of London, still carries on, still lights every night nearly 50,000 street lamps. It has just signed a contract with the City of Westminster—that rich municipality which is really one of London's boroughs, and which amongst its 40 miles of streets, contains such famous ones as Pall Mall, Piccadilly, Regent Street and Whitehall—for another fifteen years.

A great contract, if you like, affecting more than half the West End of London; and the Gas Light and Coke Company recently took a few half-page ads in the most expensive papers to announce the fact.

## World Is "Coming Back"

Recovery Will Be Hastened If Every-one Does Their Bit

Nothing is now surer than that the world is "coming back." Besides the fact that old "cosmos" has wangled through a dozen or more such crises, there is in the air every sign of returning recreation. "The fig tree putteth forth her green figs, and vines with tender grapes give a good smell." For, to the winter is past, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land. The recovery will be hastened, in the meantime if those of us who have not yet perceived the coming of the dawn will close their mouths, take a hitch on our belt and do what our hands find to do with our might. Let us do less talking and more real work. —S. Davidson.

The oldest town in the world is said to be the ruins of Tepe Gawn, in Northern Mesopotamia.

The bleaching process of chlorine was first shown by a French chemist, in 1784.

Commodity prices in Japan are increasing.

W. N. U. 1968

## ALL ROADS LED TO LONDON BUT THE MARCHERS OUTSTAYED THEIR WELCOME



Our pictures show two small groups of hunger marchers who descended upon the British capital intent on presenting a petition to the House of Commons. They were unsuccessful and after giving the London police an excellent time for three days departed for home. Left, one of the women demonstrators is given a lift by some of the boys from Brighton. Right, some of the boys in the vanguard carry the banner and march to the tunes from a harmonica.

## Cleaning Royal Clocks

Twenty-Four Men Now Busy At Buckingham Palace

Twenty-four men are busy at Buckingham Palace giving the king's clocks their autumn clean.

The work will occupy two months, for they will clean and adjust every one of the wonderful collection of more than 160 clocks at the palace. Even then most of the clocks in the royal collection will remain to be done, for at Windsor Castle there are another 360 belonging to the king, as well as about 250 more at Sandringham and Balmoral and other royal residences.

The king's favorite timepiece is a small clock with a plain mahogany case and a simple plain dial, on the desk of his study in Buckingham Palace, where he does most of his official work. It has been in his possession for many years, and by it he regulates his many audiences and interviews.

The king is one of the most punctual men in the country, and is never late for an official function or a private engagement, so that all the palace clocks must be accurate. It is an expert's duty to wind and adjust them every day.

The most curious clock in the collection is the one made in France in the time of Louis XV, in the form of a sagre's head, with one eye showing the hour and the other the minute.

Very great care is taken at Buckingham Palace to keep every clock accurate, at Sandringham, the king's estate in Norfolk, every clock is half an hour fast.

The generally accepted explanation of this is that King Edward wished to make it easier for himself to be in time for engagements, but the real reason is that King Edward, impatient at the shortness of the autumn days when most of his shooting was done, forestalled summer time by ordering the clocks to be advanced.

The custom has been maintained ever since.

## Has Sense Of Humor

Gandhi Had Clever Reply Ready For Blustering American

It is difficult to associate Mr. Gandhi with a sense of humor, but an artist who painted him while he was in London told of a rather blustering American who burst in while the Mahatma was absorbed in meditation, reports the News of the World. "Say, Mr. Gandhi," said the visitor, "what good would it do if your country was freed from the English? You would fall into the hands of the Germans or the French or the Russians in no time." "Would that matter?" asked Gandhi, "if we were able to keep out of the hands of the Americans?"

## No Thanks To Him

"This is a wonderful suit I am wearing."

"It looks very ordinary."

"But the wool came from Australia, English merchants sold it to a Scottish factory, it was woven in Saxony, made into a suit in Berlin."

"Nothing wonderful about that."

"No, the wonder is that so many people can get a living out of something I have never paid for."

## Won Outstanding Honor

Field-Marshal von Mackensen, who, like Hindenburg, is one of the oldest survivors of the Great War, celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday a few weeks ago. One of the many distinctions he has won is that he was the first German soldier of humble stock to reach the rank of General Field-Marshal. He is the son of a farmer.

## Airport Of The Skies

Plan Huge Overhead Aerodrome In London, England

An overhead aerodrome in the shape of a gigantic wheel half a mile in diameter, at an estimated cost of £25,000,000, is a proposal of London promoters, who hope to have a bill introduced in parliament in the near future for permission to build it. The proposed airport of the skies is to be supported by 36 skyscrapers, in the heart of Central London, over the railway lines behind King's Cross and St. Pancras stations.

The scheme was outlined by W. Craven-Elles, Conservative, M.P. for Southampton, one of the promoters, is as follows:

There will be eight spokes in the wheel design of the overhead aerodrome, so that aeroplanes can always land no matter what direction the wind. Each spoke and surrounding rim will be 200 feet wide—three times the width of London Bridge.

The 36 buildings which will form the legs of the aerodrome will be 120 feet high and will be used as warehouses, factories for light industries, flats and offices. One of them will be a hotel. The flats will house 600 families at a rental of 10 shillings a week.

## License Suspended For Life

Punishment Imposed By English Magistrate On Drunken Driver

Captain Harry St. Clair Dyrson, who had a fine career in the war, was convicted in England by the Southdown bench of magistrates on a charge of driving a motor car when under the influence of drink, was fined \$500, two months' imprisonment, and his driver's license was suspended for the remainder of his life. It was his third conviction on similar charges since 1927.

After the war he was associated with Lord Byng in connection with the distribution of the United Service Fund, and then went to British West Africa, where he contracted malaria.

## British Millers Grind Over Wheat

Since the commencement of the present crop year British millers have been using a high percentage of Canadian wheat—undoubtedly the largest percentage since 1928. The re-establishment of a high percentage of Canadian wheat in the mixtures used by British mills is a factor of importance, says a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## Manitoba Sells Barley To British Brewers

Representative Pleased With Samples From Swan River Valley

A representative of the Associated Brewers has been in Manitoba for some time, securing a shipment of about 60,000 bushels of Manitoba barley to try out for malting purposes.

He has secured shipments from all parts of the province and is taking three carloads from the following: C. W. Banks, Bentley; C. H. Goodman, Bentley; Wm. Gordon, Kentville.

Major Shaw expressed himself as very pleased with the Valley samples, and if he can possibly do so will arrange to pay a visit to Swan River before he returns to England.

Some of these shipments are being sacked and kept separate from the balance of the grain shipped, so that a detailed report can be given as to their suitability for malting purposes.

## Sound Rule For Driving

If Driver "Watches Other Fellow's Safety Is Assured"

One of the sound rules for safe driving is to "watch the other fellow." When we form the habit of doing just that we keep our eyes on the road ahead. When we keep our eyes on the road ahead it's ever so much easier to keep our minds on the all-important job of driving safely.

Watching the other fellow develops a new interest in him, too. It fosters a badly needed highway courtesy. It is a constant reminder that the road is owned by all, and not by any one driver. It tells us that the other fellow has equal rights with our own, and that if we infringe on these rights we do so at our own peril.—Brandon Sun.

## Loans English By Singing

English is being taught Germans of Bavaria through singing. The Bavarian Broadcasting Company is broadcasting simple folk songs in English, the teacher at the microphone singing slowly and asking listeners to repeat the song after him. Every word is then explained by rhyme or song. He is assisted by a sextette. The system of instruction was originated by a Bavarian schoolmaster, imported from China, who says it was successful there.

A movie man in Hollywood has had the same vaudeville for eight years and the same chauffeur fourteen, but not the same wife.

## Plays Under A Handicap

Football Star Although Dead Gets Signs By Finger System

Football signals given in sign language is something new for the gridiron.

But that is the way Billie Monaghan, big blonde, deaf and dumb right end of the Memphis Tigers, professional football team, learns what the next play is to be.

He lost his hearing when he was seven. He can talk, but his voice has the unnatural sound peculiar to deaf persons. To hear Billie tell it, deafness is a great help.

"I don't waste my breath talking," he explains. "And I believe I can see more than most players. My eyes are my ears, also, so they are well developed."

And another thing, when opposing players get to whispering about plays, Monaghan can sometimes read their lips.

Billie attended the school for the deaf and dumb at Jackson, Miss., where he started in athletics. He then went to Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C., where he was a four-letter man.

This is his first season as a professional athlete.

"Frosty" Peters, quarterback on the Tigers and former University of Illinois football star, is Billie's buddy. Frosty and his pals use sign language and takes a special interest to see that Monaghan understands what is to come next.

Billie can't hear the referee's whistle of course, so he takes no chances. "I always hold my gun till I'm sure," he says. "Most of the time I know when the whistle has blown, though, by seeing the other players stop."

## One Reason Whaling Trade Has Declined

Scarcity Of Articles Containing Spermaceti Has Fallen Off

One of the reasons for curtailment of whaling operations off the Pacific coast during the last two seasons is that women are showing preference for articles that do not contain spermaceti—a treasured article of world trade.

This is the opinion of William Schupp, president of Consolidated Whaling Corporation, who operates the only fleet of whaling vessels west of British Columbia ports.

Spermaceti is now found in the least varieties of whale oil, and the sperm whale and this product was once used almost exclusively in the manufacture of women's face creams and other cosmetics. The substance is also used for making candles of standard photometric value, in the production of fabrics, in medicines and surgery, and especially in cosmetics, goggles, ointments and in ceratoplastic preparations.

Whatever the reason, the market for spermaceti and sperm oil is now very low. The north Pacific has the largest whaling fleet in the world, according to Mr. Schupp. From 50 to 60 per cent of the world's supply of spermaceti is shipped from the Queen Charlotte Islands stations.

## Wants To Trade Stamps

Boy Patient In Victoria Hospital Writes To King George

Little Robert Guay, who is a cot patient in the Queen Alexandra Hospital, not far from Victoria, B.C., wants King George to swap stamps with him.

Robert is starting a collection and he has some extra stamps he wants to exchange. He heard the other day that King George has one of the best collections in the world and he decided to put him on his list. So he wrote the following letter:

"Dear King George V: I am sending you these stamps to see if you would like to swap some of yours for them."

"The Solarium is a nice place and it is facing the sea. I have a bad hip. I have been here quite a while. I am in the next bed to me. He has a bad back. We are getting better, I hope you are fine."

"I hope you will like the stamps. If you have them already you can trade them for some others."

"With good wishes, yours truly, 'Robert Guay'."

Bobby is quite confident that the king will reply. He thinks it quite natural that he should write to His Majesty.

Gambia, West Africa, has established a finger print department with the local landmaster in charge as a sideline.

Customer: "So this is your last house?" Estate Agent: "Yes; last if not leaked."

## Untouchables Live Lower Than Beasts

Caste Lines Have Been Maintained In India Thousands Of Years

There are four sharply divided Hindu castes and each of these is split into hundreds of sects, equally sharply divided. For thousands of years, through countless centuries, these caste lines have been maintained in all their rigidity.

First come the proud Brahmins, or "sacred" gods, whose priests have a monopoly in the Hindu temples.

Second are the Kshatriyas, or fighting men.

Third are the Vaishyas, or tillers of the soil. (Gandhi was born into this caste.)

Fourth are the Sudras, or servants.

Beneath all these come India's 60,000,000 "untouchables," lowest of the low. They are despised, by Hindu law, to the chains of mental and spiritual slavery for life, and so are their children, for all time.

For no "untouchable" or his children may ever rise above his lowly caste, and only by the most strenuous effort may he be born into a higher caste when he next appears on earth. This he asks in his prayers.

Crushed and beaten by centuries of oppression and discrimination, many of these 60,000,000 outcasts live below the level of the field. Some of them live on carrion, or on rats and snakes. When they seek jobs they are permitted to hold only such low positions as scavengers, sewer cleaners, street sweepers.

If a high-caste Brahmin mentions a "untouchable" he must spit after doing so. If the latter's shadow should chance to fall upon him the Brahmin must undergo a elaborate "purification" ritual, conducted by the priests of the temple, so that he may be cleansed in body and soul.

If the "untouchable" desires to buy from a shop-keeper of higher caste he must not enter the store. From some distance, he should be asked to keep where he wants, places his few precious coins on the ground and then retreats. The shop-keeper comes out with the purchase, places it in the ground, picks up the money.

"These are the people for whom Gandhi went his successful hunger strikes. Not only did the wisest little prophet of India's new day seek to gain better recognition for them, but he also sought to smash the injustice practiced upon them by their own people by reason of the caste system."—The Independent.

But when, in 1920, before Christ, India's great King Anoka tried to do the same thing that Gandhi is trying to do in 1932. Anoka failed.

But when, in 1920, before Christ, India's great King Anoka tried to do the same thing that Gandhi is trying to do in 1932. Anoka failed.

But when, in 1920, before Christ, India's great King Anoka tried to do the same thing that Gandhi is trying to do in 1932. Anoka failed.

But when, in 1920, before Christ, India's great King Anoka tried to do the same thing that Gandhi is trying to do in 1932. Anoka failed.

But when, in 1920, before Christ, India's great King Anoka tried to do the same thing that Gandhi is trying to do in 1932. Anoka failed.

But when, in 1920, before Christ, India's great King Anoka tried to do the same thing that Gandhi is trying to do in 1932. Anoka failed.

But when, in 1920, before Christ, India's great King Anoka tried to do the same thing that Gandhi is trying to do in 1932. Anoka failed.

But when, in 1920, before Christ, India's great King Anoka tried to do the same thing that Gandhi is trying to do in 1932. Anoka failed.

But when, in 1920, before Christ, India's great King Anoka tried to do the same thing that Gandhi is trying to do in 1932. Anoka failed.

But when, in 1920, before Christ, India's great King Anoka tried to do the same thing that Gandhi is trying to do in 1932. Anoka failed.

But when, in 1920, before Christ, India's great King Anoka tried to do the same thing that Gandhi is trying to do in 1932. Anoka failed.

But when, in 1920, before Christ, India's great King Anoka tried to do the same thing that Gandhi is trying to do in 1932. Anoka failed.

But when, in 1920, before Christ, India's great King Anoka tried to do the same thing that Gandhi is trying to do in 1932. Anoka failed.

But when, in 1920, before Christ, India's great King Anoka tried to do the same thing that Gandhi is trying to do in 1932. Anoka failed.

But when, in 1920, before Christ, India's great King Anoka tried to do the same thing that Gandhi is trying to do in 1932. Anoka failed.

But when, in 1920, before Christ, India's great King Anoka tried to do the same thing that Gandhi is trying to do in 1932. Anoka failed.

But when, in 1920, before Christ, India's great King Anoka tried to do the same thing that Gandhi is trying to do in 1932. Anoka failed.

But when, in 1920, before Christ, India's great King Anoka tried to do the same thing that Gandhi is trying to do in 1932. Anoka failed.

## FANCIFUL FABLES



THE TRAFFIC COP GOES TO THE DENTIST

© 1932 King Features Syndicate, Inc. All rights reserved.



**BUS SERVICE**

CARBON, CALGARY, DRUMHELLER

PASSENGER &amp; EXPRESS

Leaves Carbon for Calgary and Intermediate points daily at 8:30 a.m.  
Leaves Calgary for Carbon and Drumheller Daily at 4:00 p.m.

RIDE THE RED LINES  
AT LOWER FARES

GENERAL CARTAGE  
IN CARBON AND DISTRICT

W. Poxon & Son

CARBON MACHINE

**LAUNDRY**

PRESSING

Let Us Do Your Weekly Ironing

THE SING

PROPRIETOR

**WINTER 1932'S****FUNERAL HOME**

Best known full time funeral home in Carbon, Alberta. In charge of Mr. J. H. Thompson. Antelance Service Day and Night. "A Most Satisfactory & Modern Service."

**Printing--**

WE DO IT and guarantee satisfaction. You can at least give us a trial before you go out into the country with no interest in our community.

LET US QUOTE YOU PRICES NOW

THE CHRONICLE

**CARBON TAILOR**

Dry Cleaning — Repairing

Men's and ladies' suits and coats cleaned and pressed

LOW PRICES

ALEX SOBYSKI

**The Carbon Chronicle**

Issued Every Thursday at  
CARBON, ALBERTA

Member Alberta Division Canadian

Weekly Newspaper Association

Subscription \$2.00 a year, U.S. \$2.50

Payable Strictly in Advance

**ADVERTISING RATES**  
Transient Advertising, per inch... 80c  
Reading Notices, per cent line... 10c  
Special Advertising, 10c per cent line  
First insertion and the 10c per cent line  
each subsequent insertion.  
Notices of entertainments, meetings,  
also, etc., at which admission is  
charged, articles sold, or collection  
taken, with the exception of actual  
church services, will be charged for  
the regular advertising rates.  
All advertising charges of copy must  
be in the hands of the printers be-  
fore Tuesday, or no changes can  
be made or ads. discontinued.  
Paper goes to press Wednesday af-  
ternoon each week.

EDOUARD J. ROULEAU,  
Editor and Publisher

**ENLARGED MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS NOT FAVORED**

As the time goes on more and more municipal districts in Alberta are registering their disapproval of the plan of the provincial government to reduce the number of municipalities in Alberta to 42 districts. To date 21 districts have completed petitions to be forwarded to the government in their efforts to have the municipal areas remain as they are.

It appears that the old system is about as good as any, in spite of the fact that the government claims that saving can be made in administration expenses, and the municipal districts as a whole do not seem to be a factor of saving in their local municipal governments in place of a larger

As the days go by no doubt many more Municipal Districts will send in their petitions to have the present Municipal governments sustained. The plan cannot be greatly improved upon at the present time. The smaller districts are much easier to be administered and relief and other problems will be better handled by a municipal council that has every foot at hand with which to work.

Three Hills held their Hockey Club meeting last week and it was decided to form a league in all possibility to include Acme, Swallow, Trochu and Elbow.

Farmers in the Rimmey district have voted not to sow wheat next spring. Support of the movement will be sought throughout Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

**THEATRE**

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21

HAROLD LLOYD

— IN —

**"MOVIE CRAZY"****TOWN & COUNTY Personalographs**

Mr. and Mrs. W. Poxon spent Saturday and Sunday in Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones returned on Wednesday from a honeymoon trip to Edmonton and Banff points.

Commencing on November 15th the winter schedule was put into effect at the Carbon school. Classes are called in the morning at 9:30 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 1:00 o'clock, and the school day ends at 3:30.

Mr. Aaron Klassen motored to Calgary on Wednesday to meet his brother, who has been transferred from the store at Gravelbourg, Sask., to the store of the company at Two Hills, Alta.

Services at Christ Church, Carbon, will be held on 8th Sunday, November 27, at 3:30 p.m. and will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Axon, of Drumheller.

Work has commenced on the flooding of the Carbon skating rink. The pipes

have been laid and the pump and engine installed, and it should not be long before we have skating here.

S. J. Garrett was a Calgary visitor on Monday of this week.

C. H. Nash is having an apple sale this week and apples are offered at 60 cents a box.

Perry Johnson, of the Bullheads' Hard ware staff, is on the sick list.

A tea, sale of work, and home cooking will be held under the auspices of the W.A. of the Church of England, in the Farmers' Exchange Hall, Carbon, on Saturday, November 26th. Afternoon tea 5c, from 3 to 6 p.m. Supper 15c, from 6 to 10 p.m.

The Bullheads' Hardware annual sale starts on Saturday, November 19th, and will continue for only one week, so make your purchases early.

**Brown Thought He Saved Money**

Recently John Brown boasted, that he didn't need to subscribe to the local paper. He could read his neighbors should be wiser to see something of importance. Now John Brown was a man of many business undertakings in various parts of the district. He was also a great creditor. One day Sam Johnson gave up the ghost and departed to another land. Now it so happened that Johnson left an estate and some debts, including a debt to Brown. When the Creditor's notice was published Brown was unaware of the fact, and the estate was settled without the payment of the account. The debt of about \$85 was lost. Had he been a regular subscriber to the paper this would not have happened.

SUBSCRIBE TO YOUR HOME TOWN PAPER — IT HAS MANY MORE ADVANTAGES BESIDES ITS NEWS SERVICE

**S. N. WRIGHT LICENSED AUCTIONEER**

S. F. Torrance  
CLERK — PHONE 9

CALGARY'S POPULAR PRICED HOTELS

**HOTEL YORK**

EVERYTHING NEWEST — RATE \$2.50 TO \$3.00

Coffee Shop — Best Food — Lowest Prices

— ALSO OPERATING —

**HOTEL ST. REGIS**

Weekly and Monthly Rates RATES: 1.00 and \$1.50

KEEP WARM

Men's Socks, all wool, 30c a pr.	Men's Heavy Wool Sweaters \$3.25
Men's Felt Boots, best quality, per pair	\$2.25
Men's Felt Boots, second quality, per pair	\$1.75
Men's Buckskin cloth Shirts, Each	\$1.55
Men's Penman's Underwear, shirts or drawers, each	85c
Penman's Combinations	\$1.45
Men's Rubbers, red bottoms, rolled edge, per pair	95c

**W. A. BRAISHER****WANT ADS. GET RESULTS****Decide Golf Prize On Roof of World**

THE Prince of Wales Trophy, one of golf's most coveted possessions, has just been decided on the spectacular links of the Banff Springs Golf Course, a mile above sea level, in the heart of the Canadian Rockies. This year the trophy went overseas to an Englishman, down from Oxford University, a newcomer to the ranks of champions. It was a woman's championship and was taken by Mrs. G. P. Dewell (right in photograph) of Vernon, B.C., who defeated Miss Joan McMillan, of Calgary, Alta., in a close fight that was only decided on the fifth hole by one up.

Left-out above the two champions being congratulated by their opponents; and the Prince of Wales Trophy, the Banff Springs Hotel in the background.

Pay Your Subscription Arrears  
In Wheat; 3 bu. for Each Year

**\$1.50 Allowance for Your  
Old Lamp or Lantern  
ON A NEW Coleman**



Right now your old lamp or lantern... regardless of kind or condition... is good for \$1.50 at our store on a brand new Coleman. The finest pressure-gas Lamps and Lanterns ever produced.

They light instantly and produce up to 300 candle power of brilliant natural light. New Button-Type Burners assures continuous, trouble-free lighting service at less expense.

Now—for a limited time you take your choice of any of the latest models... use your old lamp or lantern as part payment on your new Coleman.

SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER

THE COLEMAN LAMP AND STOVE CO., Ltd.

TORONTO, 8, ONTARIO

(LT 133)

LOCAL DEALER:

Builders' Hardware Stores, Carbon

**Brewed in Alberta A Pure and BEERS RE Wholesome**

Months of careful brewing of high-grade grain, choice hops and pure mountain water go to make these sparkling, full-flavored beverages. Aged for months and fully fermented before they reach you. Drink properly brewed beers only, the purest of all beverages.

AGENTS FOR ALBERTA BREWING INDUSTRY

**DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED**

PHONE 648, DRUMHELLER